# **POPULISTS – OR – POPULISM** – 1892 – the movement of the people

Made up of mainly farmers

* wanted to lift the burden of debt from the farmers and workers
* wanted to give people a greater voice in their government
* increase the money supply
* graduated income tax
* direct election of senators

**PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT** – early 1900s – middle class dwellers – teachers, writers…

* protect social welfare – settlement house movements, YMCA, Salvation Army
* promote moral improvement - prohibition
* creating economic reform – turn away from laissz-faire
* muckrakers like John Bunyan
* Ida M. Tarbell
* Upton Sinclair – The Jungle
* fostering efficiency – scientific management – improve efficiency

## FOREIGN POLICY

* Roosevelt’s Big Stick Diplomacy –
* Wilson’s Missionary Diplomacy
* Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy – using the nation’s economic power to exert influence over other countries
* Roosevelt Corollary – 1904 – “Speak softly and carry a big stick” – Latin America US claimed right to protect its economic interests with military force in the western hemisphere – Compared to the MONROE DOCTRINE
* Marshall Plan
* Geneva Accords – 1954 – peace agreement dividing Vietnam into N and S and asking for an election to determine type of government
* NATO – 1949 – defensive military alliance between 10 European countries and the US and Canada

# **POLITICAL MACHINES**

* controlled the political party in a city and offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political and economic support (including immigrants)
* worked like a pyramid
* ran cities
* Tweed Ring

**GRAFT** – illegal use of political influence for personal gain

**PATRONAGE** – giving government jobs to those who had helped politician

**Political Machines, Graft, and Patronage led to much corruption so some people wanted reform**

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM –

* purpose was to reduce corruption in government
* Mugwumps wanted change
* Stalwarts wanted things to stay the same
* Presidents that worked for reform were Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1881 and Arthur in 1881
* Pendleton Act of 1883 –Civil service reform bill - required applicants to pass a test for certain government jobs

LABOR UNIONS

* Small unions had existed since the early 1800s
* National Labor Union – 1866 by Sylvis - skilled workers
* First large scale national organization
* 300 local unions in 13 states
* urged to admit women and African Americans but many local unions would not agree so the Colored National Labor Union was established
* persuaded Congress to legalize an 8 hour work day for government employees
* formed their own political party Labor Reform Party
* **Knights of Labor –** 1868 – Stephens – **skilled workers**
* Membership was open to all workers, regardless of race, gender, or degree of skill
* Supported an 8 hour day
* Supported equal pay for equal work (men and women)
* Advocated arbitration of disagreements by and impartial person
* Wanted to abolish child labor
* Peak membership in 1886 – declined because of strike failures and development of other unions
* **American Federation of Labor** – 1886 – Gompers – **Skilled Workers**
* Focused on collective bargaining to reach agreements between workers and employers
* Used strikes as a major tactic
* Worked to get higher wages and shorter work weeks
* **American Railway Union –** 1894 – Eugene V. Debs – **Skilled and unskilled workers**
* Skilled and unskilled members but still no women or African Americans
* Went on strike for higher wages and won
* **Industrial Workers of the World –** 1905 – Bill Haywood
* Wobblies
* Welcomed women and African Americans – **Skilled and unskilled workers**
* Membership included miners, lumbers, cannery and dock workers
* Only one major strike victory. It was in 1912
* Gave dignity to unskilled workers

**HAYMARKET AFFAIR –** 1886 – Chicago

* did the most damage to the organized labor movement than any other incident
* 1,200 people were protesting the killing of a striker the day before. The Crowd was leaving as the police were showing up. Someone tossed a bomb among the police. Seven police were killed along with several protesters.

**ASSEMBLY LINE –** developed by Henry Ford – early 1900s

**CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT –** 1882 – put in place to limit the number of Chinese immigrating

# To the US. It was extended until 1943

**OPEN DOOR NOTES** – 1899 – John Hay

* written by Hay to European countries asking them not to intervene with US **trading** rights in China

**OPEN DOOR POLICY** – 1900 – McKinley was president

* It reflected three American beliefs about US industrial capitalist economy
* 1. American believed that the growth of the US economy depended on exports
* 2. US had the right to intervene abroad to keep foreign markets open
* **BOXER REBELLION**
* 3. Feared that the closing of an area to American products, citizens, or ideas threatened US

survival

* **This policy was the basis for American foreign policy**

**YELLOW JOURNALISM** – Taking a story and stretching it. Using some untruths!

## IMPERIALISM –

* Policy of extending a nation’s authority over other countries by economic, military or political means
* US imperialism had economic roots
* Three factors fueled US imperialism
* Economic competition with industrial countries
* Political and military competition
* Belief in racial and cultural superiority
* **Hawaii** – 1897 – important location – US overthrew the queen
* **Spanish American War** – 1898
* De Lome letter
* USS Maine
* **Philippines**
* Rough Riders – Teddy Roosevelt
* **Puerto Rico** – 1898
* **Cuba** Protectorate – 1901

## IMMIGRATION –

* Old immigration – immigrants came from North and West Europe before industrialization
* New immigration – immigrants came from South and East Europe during & after industrialization

## NATIVIST –

* a feeling that developed in the late 1800s
* favoritism toward native-born Americans
* turned into anti-immigrant feeling which led to the following
* American Protective Association – 1887 – attacked Catholics
* Colleges, businesses and social clubs refused to admit Jews
* Chinese Exclusion Act – 1882 to 1943 – passed because of a fear of different customs and practices
* Gentleman’s Agreement – 1907-1908

## BLACK TUESDAY –

* October 29, 1929 – the stock market crashed
* Marked the beginning of the Great Depression
* It did **not** cause the Depression

**GREAT DEPRESSION –** 1929 through the 1930s – Hoover then Franklin Roosevelt.

* It started under Herbert Hoover’s administration - he was unable to end the depression – this helped to cause him not to be reelected.
* The ***DUST BOWL*** happened during the 1930s which added to the troubles of the Depression – Great Plains – to escape the conditions of the dust bowl farmers moved to California
* Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal program (**ALPHABET SOUP**) helped to ease the troubles of the Depression
* WPA, CCC, PWA, TVA, AAA, NRA
* Workers of these programs usually would receive credit issued to them because stores knew they would be able to repay debts
* The New Deal used government money to create jobs all over the country

## MILITARY CONFLICTS –

* **SPANISH AMERICAN WAR –** 1898 – McKinley was president
* Imperialism – “Remember the Maine”
* **WORLD WAR I –** 1914 to 1918 - Wilson was president
* The US entered in 1917
* Zimmerman Telegraph
* Allies and Central Powers
* Wilson’s 14 Points – European countries did not like because it was easy on Germany and they wanted Germany to pay for the war
* League of Nations – The US congress did not want to join because they feared joining would draw them into future conflicts in Europe
* Isolationism was popular after the war – **RED SCARE ( scared of communism)**
* **WORLD WAR II -** 1939 to 1945 – started under FDR and ended under Truman
* Selective Service
* Dec 7, 1941 – Japan attacked Pearl Harbor drawing US into the war
* Allied Powers – Britain, France, Soviet Union, China, United States
* Axis Powers – Japan, Italy, Germany
* Hitler – Franco - Mussolini
* June 4, 1944 – D Day Allied invasion – Normandy Beach in France
* United Nations – Security Council – China, France Great Britain Soviet Union, US
* Marshall Plan – 1948-1951 – Rebuild Europe – try to help before communist countries could
* Truman Doctrine – one of the first Post World War II actions taken to contain communism
* **KOREAN WAR –** 1950 to 1951 Truman was president

- North Korea (communist) invades South Korea

* US gets involved because of fear of spread of communism
* Truce in 1951
* **VIETNAM WAR** – 1964 to 1973 – Kennedy Johnson and Nixon
* Kennedy sent financial support to South Vietnam. He also sent officers to train forces
* Tonkin Gulf Incident led Johnson to send first combat troops to defend South Vietnam. A US ship was fired upon in the Tonkin Gulf
* Ho Chi Minh – leader of North Vietnam – Communist
* Ngo Dinh Diem – leader of South Vietnam – Republic form of government
* 1968 was the worst year of the war – **Tet Offensive**, Demonstrations, Assassinations
* War Powers Act
* Nixon brought home the last combat forces in 1973
* First televised war – had a big impact on the American response to the war

**- DESERT STORM** – 1991 – George H. W. Bush – (Daddy)

* Iraq invaded Kuwait
* US launched a quick US supported attack to retake Kuwait

- **WAR IN IRAQ** – 2003 – George W. Bush –

* Saddam Hussein refused to allow UN investigators search for weapons of mass destruction.
* US led a UN coalition to look for WMD and take Saddam out of power

## COLD WAR –

* a feeling of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the US and the Soviet Union after World War II. It lasted until the late 1980s
* Containment – keep communism from spreading
* Space Race – started under Kennedy who spent much money on the space program
* Cuban Missile Crisis happened under Kennedy – The Soviet Union had placed missiles in Cuba and aimed them at the US. The US went to the brink of war. If the US was attacked - US would directly attack Soviet Union.

### MORE COLD WAR-

* Berlin Airlift – 1948 to 1949 – Soviet Union had sealed access to and from West Berlin (Democratic) so the US and Britain flew supplies in for over a year and finally the Soviet Union gave up.
* Bay of Pigs Invasion – Eisenhower planned it but it was carried out under Kennedy – Its purpose was to overthrow Castro
* Marshall Plan – 1947 After WW II Eisenhower sent economic relief and direct relief to European countries. He wanted to help the Countries before they turned to the Communist countries for help
* McCarthy – helped to spread fear of communism by accusing the military and other officials of being communist
* **SALT TREATIES**
* **SALT I – 1972** – agreement between US and SU to limit intercontinental ballistic missiles to 1972 levels
* **SALT II** – **1979** – agreement to continue limits on intercontinental ballistic missiles
* Never ratified by either country but was still enforced

- Soviet Union broke up in 1991, which officially ended the Cold War

**PANAMA CANAL –** Teddy Roosevelt

* Work began in 1904 and was completed in 1914
* It cut the distance for travel from Atlantic to the Pacific because you no longer had to go around South America ( specifically aimed to help the military)

**ROOSEVELT COROLLARY –** Roosevelt’s “”Big Stick Diplomacy” (military) “Speak softly and

carry a big stick”

* tied to the Monroe Doctrine
* Keep Europe out of affairs in the Western Hemisphere (Latin America)
* Teddy warned he would exercise international police power to protect US economic interests

## TAFT’S DOLLAR DIPLOMACY –

* using US government to guarantee loans made to foreign countries by American business people

## WILSON – MISSIONARY DIPLOMACY – 1913

* used to give the Monroe Doctrine a moral tone
* US had a moral responsibility to deny recognition to any Latin American government it viewed as oppressive, undemocratic or hostile to the US

**OPEC** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries –

* Middle Eastern countries were members
* Set price per barrel of petroleum

## ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHIES –

* Laissez Faire – “hands off” no government regulation
* Gospel of Wealth – Carnegie said it was OK to get rich if you give some back to society
* Robber Barons
* Social Darwinism – survival of the fittest – the rich get richer - great span between the rich and poor – very small middle class
* Gold Standard – back money by gold only
* William Jennings Bryan – and the Cross of Gold Speech

**INDUSTRALIZATION –**1870s to the 1890s

* inventions – telephone reaper trolleys streetcars – Bessemer process, light bulb
* Railroads and automobiles
* Assembly lines – Henry Ford
* Made life easier – led to the fun life of the Roaring Twenties

**GILDED AGE –** period from 1870s to 1890s wealth of the few covered up the corruption of the

political world and the gap between the wealthy and the poor

**HARLEM RENINASSANCE –** literary and artistic movement of African Americans during the

1920s

**JAZZ AGE –** 1920s jazz became popular

**ROARING TWENTIES –** celebration of youth and its culture – liberating period for women

## PRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

* Square Deal – Teddy Roosevelt – Promised to give people a square deal of big businesses victimized workers. Square Deal was used to describe his progressive programs
* New Deal – Franklin D. Roosevelt – 1932 – Program to help ease the troubles of the Depression – Social Security Act (income for retired employees)...
* New Frontier – Kennedy – 1961
* Great Society – Johnson – 1964 – used to fight his war poverty and cure racial injustices – various programs-Medicare, Medicaid, Head Start, Job Corp

**BABY BOOM –** 1946-1964 – increase in birthrate

**PROHIBITION –** Temperance Movement

**1950S – WOMEN’S ROLE** – Changed – women were working outside the home more in many

non-traditional roles – Most however were stay at home wife and mothers as was expected of them.

**AUTOMOBILES –** became popular in the 1920s **-** contributed most to cities expanding and

people traveling across the country.

**RADIOS –** became popular in the 1930s – was first used by FDR with his Fireside Chats

**TELEVISIONS –** became popular in the 1950s – shows stereotyped the typical 50s family

* first stations were in New York and Philadelphia because that is where the potential

viewers were

## HOMESTEAD ACT – 1862

* Congress would give 260 acres in the West to anyone that would move to the land and cultivate it for 5 years
* the way the lands were issued was abused and the land was not used as it was intended

**EXODUSTERS** –

* African Americans who moved from the South to Kansas after Reconstruction

## TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

* completed in Promontory, Utah in 1869
* railroads contributed most to westward expansion

## ASSIMILATION OF THE INDIANS

* a plan to make the Native Americans give up their beliefs and way of life and become a part of the white culture
* DAWES ACT – the act that was to carry out the Americanization of the Indians

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND W. E. B. DuBOIS**

* both men wanted equal rights for African Americans but DuBois wanted immediate change while Washington was willing to be more patient.

## CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT – 1950s-1960s

* Plessy v. Ferguson 1896– ruled separate but equal was OK
* Jim Crow Laws – segregation laws
* Brown v. Board of Education 1954– ruled separate but equal is unconstitutional
* Little Rock Nine
* Rosa Parks – marked the beginning of the Civil Rights movement
* Martin Luther King – non violent marches and boycotts – assassinated in 1968
* Malcolm X – armed self defense – assassinated in 1965
* Black Panthers –
* Ole Miss Crisis and James Meredith
* Freedom Riders
* Freedom Summer – 1964 – goal to register African Americans to vote
* Selma, Alabama – marches to help support a voting rights bill
* Civil Rights Act of 1964 – ended segregation in public facilities
* Voting Rights Act of 1965- eliminated the literacy test to vote and resulted in many African Americans registering to vote
* AFFIRMATIVE ACTION- making special efforts to hire or enroll people who have suffered from discrimination
* March on Washington – many leaders spoke and showed support for many pieces of civil rights legislation

## WAGNER ACT - 1935

* ALSO KNOWN AS THE National Labor Relations Act –enacted to protect workers’ rights after the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional

**YALTA CONFERENCE- 1945**

* meeting at which the leaders of the US, Great Britain and the Soviet Union agreed on a set of measures to be implemented after the defeat of Germany

**NATO –** North Atlantic Treaty Organization

* First defensive alliance the US signed during a time of peace

**WARSAW PACT - 1955**

* a military alliance between the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites

**SHERMAN ANTI TRUST ACT – 1890**

* law intended to prevent the creation of monopolies by making it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with free trade

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT – 1887**

* reestablished the federal government’s right to supervise railroad activities an created a five member Interstate Commerce Commission to do so

**WAR POWERS ACT – 1973**

* a law enacted to limit a president’s right to send troops into battle without consulting congress

**FEMINIST MOVEMENT** – late 1960s through the 1970s – belief that women should have economic, political and

Social equality – Betty Friedan

**EQUAL RIGHTS AMEDMENT – 1970s** Introduced to give women rights – equal pay for

equal work – did not pass congress

**THE WARREN COURT – 1960s –** made very liberal decisions – many involved civil rights

**AIDS** – identified in the 1980s

**WATERGATE –** 1972-1974 – Richard Nixon

**ROE V. WADE** – 1973 Supreme Court Case – ruled women can legally have an abortion during the first trimester

**JESSE JACKSON** – African American political leader – ran for president in 1984 and 1988

**CESAR CHAVEZ** – helped establish the NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION – worked to improve

Farm worker conditions – non violent

**AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT** – (AIM) – Native American organization – wanted restoration of Indian lands

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY** – (EPA)- had job of setting and enforcing pollution standards……

Clean Air Act – Clean Water Act – Endangered Species Act

**LOVE CANAL** – area in New York that set on top of a toxic waste site – residents got very sick

**THREE MILE ISLAND** – nuclear facility - one reactor overheated and radiation escaped

**RALPH NADER** – first addressed safety in the auto industry

**HELSINKI ACCORDS** – agreed to by members of Warsaw Pact and NATO – recognized borders of countries and

Promised to uphold basic human rights

**SUNBLET** – area reaching from Virginia to California – very conservative attitudes

**RUST BELT** – old industrial region of the Northeast

**SANDRA DAY O’CONNOR** – first woman on the Supreme Court – nominated by pres. Reagan

**IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL** – during Reagan’s administration – US supplied Contras who then secretly sold weapons

To Iran in return for the release of US hostages from the Middle East – OLIVER NORTH – forced to

Testify about US involvement in scandal

**GORBACHEV** – leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 – resumed arms control talks with Reagan

**STAR WARS** – STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE – 1983 - Reagan’s defensive plan to develop weapons to

intercept and destroy incoming missiles

**SADDAM HUSSEIN** – Iraq’s dictator – invaded Kuwait in 1990 – US led a UN coalition to stop Iraq – DESERT

STORM – He is captured in the Second Iraqi War in 2003

**SILICON VALLEY** – area in California south of San Francisco where computer parts are manufactured

**CLINTON** – big on gun control laws – the BRADY BILL – required background checks and waiting period

**DAYTON ACCORDS** – agreement to end the conflict in Bosnia

**NAFTA – NORTH AMERICA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT** – 1994 – joined US, Canada and Mexico in a free trade

Zone – NO TARIFFS – exports to Mexico and Canada increased

**OSAMA BIN LADEN** – Muslim – founded al-Qaeda in 1988 – called on Muslims to kill Westerners

**SEPTEMBER 11, 2001** – terrorists attack World Trade Center and the Pentagon

US blamed Osama and Al-Qaeda

Bush declared war on terrorism

Created the “office of Homeland Security”

Passed the Patriot Act which allowed for secret searches – authorities could obtain a single “nation-

Wide” warrant

**MARCH 2003** – US led coalition forces into Iraq – Saddam Hussein is captured in December 2003

## US AMENDMENTS

* 13-ENDED SLAVERY – 1865
* 14 – granted civil rights regardless of race – cannot infringe on rights as stated in the

Bill of Rights – 1868

* 15 – granted the right to vote regardless of race - 1870
* 16 – established the income tax - 1913
* 17 – direct election of senators - 1913
* 18 – established prohibition - 1919
* 19 – woman suffrage – 1920
* 20 – moved inauguration date from March to January
* 21 – repeal prohibition - 1933
* 22 - limit presidential terms – 1951
* 23 – Gave the right to vote for pres and vice-pres to the residents of Washington DC - 1961
* 24 – abolish poll tax – 1964
* 25 - established process for the vice-pres to take over leadership when a pres. is disabled - 1967
* 26 – 18 year- old vote – 1971
* 27 – congressional pay raises become effective the term after their passage - 1992

## US PRESIDENTS

Andrew Johnson – 1865 – 1869

Ulysses S Grant - 1869 – 1877

Rutherford B. Hayes – 1877 – 1881

James Garfield – 1881

Chester A Arthur – 1881 – 1885

Grover Cleveland – 1885 – 1889

Benjamin Harrison – 1889 – 1893

Grover Cleveland – 1893 – 1897

William McKinley - 1897 – 1901

Theodore Roosevelt – 1901 – 1909

William H. Taft - 1909 – 1913

Woodrow Wilson – 1913 – 1921

Warren Harding – 1921 – 1923

Calvin Coolidge – 1923-1929

Herbert Hoover – 1929-1933

Franklin D. Roosevelt – 1933 – 1945

Harry s. Truman – 1945 – 1953

Dwight D. Eisenhower – 1953 – 1961

John F. Kennedy – 1961 – 1963

Lyndon B. Johnson – 1963 – 1969

Richard M. Nixon – 1969 – 1974

Gerald R. Ford – 1974 – 1977

James E. Carter – 1977 – 1981

Ronald W. Reagan – 1981 – 1989

George H. W. Bush – 1989 – 1993

William J. Clinton – 1993 – 2001

George W. Bush – 2001 – 2008

Barack Obama -2009 -